

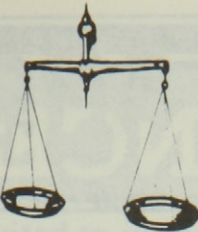
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McGILL UNIVERSITY

# Quid Novi



VOL. VII NO.20

MCGILL UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF LAW  
UNIVERSITE MCGILL FACULTE DE DROIT

March 18, 1987  
Le 18 mars 1987

## Southern Africa: The Hidden Dimension

by Terry Pether

Dan O'Meara, a guest last week of Lawyers for Social Responsibility, was well-positioned to speak on behalf of his organization for information on Southern Africa. The political science professor is a white South African who has taught at universities in Mozambique and Zambia, two countries not often in the news. O'Meara

considers this lack of coverage unfortunate. It is his hope that Canadians will be able to share their high level of awareness about South African affairs with the hidden issues relevant to the whole of Southern Africa.

In South Africa, within the last two years alone, two thousand people have died in political violence and another 29,000 have been detained, forty

percent of them under the age of eighteen. But since 1980, in Southern African states, 735,000 people have died as a direct result of South Africa's policy towards its neighbours. Half of these victims were children under the age of five. O'Meara's point is that South Africa's violence is not confined by its borders.

Still, said O'Meara, Canada misperceives the South African situation. Only weeks ago, External Affairs Minister Joe Clark stated that Canada would not impose further economic sanctions against South Africa at this time for fear of abetting catastrophic violence. To O'Meara, the violence can't get much worse. During the time he taught in Mozambique, O'Meara's department head was killed by a parcel bomb sent by the South African

## Les jeunes ont besoin de vous!

par Brigitte Catellier

Lundi, le 9 mars, treize personnes dont onze femmes se sont déplacées pour entendre M. Albert Gobeil, juge en chef du Tribunal de la Jeunesse depuis 1985. Sa première réaction a été tout simplement de remarquer que cette assemblée reflétait l'image que les gens ont du Tribunal de la Jeunesse, non pas une image négative mais méconnaissante et davantage réservée aux femmes.

La "jeunesse" c'est un domaine nouveau mais c'est devenu un domaine juridique qui évolue très rapidement. Le Code Civil a toujours considéré l'enfant davantage comme l'objet de

droits que sujet de droits. Longtemps, nous avons vécu dans cette ère de "l'enfant dépendant de ses parents". Mais l'avènement des droits de la personne a ouvert la porte à une série de lois où l'on voit l'enfant comme une personne d'abord, une personne assortie de droits. En 1979, la *Loi sur la Protection de la Jeunesse* accorda aux enfants en difficulté le droit de s'exprimer sur leur situation et leur orientation. A ce droit il faut ajouter le respect de la liberté des enfants ce qui fait que la *Loi* vise le maintien des jeunes dans leur milieu naturel. A partir du moment où l'on parle de droits et de liberté, on voit apparaître "plein d'avocats" et, selon le juge Gobeil, il y a de la

place pour les avocats.

La jeunesse est un domaine de droit nouveau mais c'est un domaine de droit pur. D'autant plus qu'il y a un élément additionnel car pour s'occuper d'un enfant, comme juge ou comme avocat, il faut être conscient de ce qu'est la

Cont'd on p.7

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# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Summer Research Assistants

-two positions available

1) research in comparative law relating to the organization, regulations and ethics of the legal profession; participation in preparation of new casebook for Comparative Law.

2) research in federal and provincial civil procedure; participation in preparation of casebook for new course in civil procedure.

For more information contact Professor H. P. Glenn.  
Application deadline is April 3, 1987.

## Annual Banquet

Everyone is cordially invited to attend the Annual McGill Law Faculty Banquet to be held on Saturday, March 28, 1987 at Le Grand Hotel (777 University). Cocktails will be at 7:00 p.m. and Dinner at 8:00 p.m. Tickets are \$30.00 per person and are presently available from Diletta Prando, Peter Mardakis, James Papadimitriou, Alida Gualtieri and at the porter's desk, Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12-1 p.m.

Tous les étudiants sont invités à la Réception annuelle de la faculté de droit de McGill qui aura lieu le samedi 28 mars 1987 au Grand Hôtel (777 Université). Le cocktail sera servi à 19h00 et le repas à 20h00. Les billets seront de \$30.00 par personne et sont présentement disponibles chez Diletta Prando, Peter Mardakis,

James Papadimitriou, Alida Gualtieri et au bureau du concierge, le mardi ou le jeudi, de 12 à 1 p.m.

## Second Term Exam Numbers

All students are asked to please pick up their exam numbers at the Student Affairs Office as soon as possible.

## Law Foundation of Newfoundland

In honour of the 150th Anniversary of the Law Society of Newfoundland (incorporated 1834), the Law Foundation of Newfoundland has established funding for up to four annual law school entrance Scholarships. These Scholarships will be tenable for first year studies at a Canadian law school recognized by the Scholarship Board. The Scholarships will be in the amount of \$2,500.00 payable in two installments. Applications must be received by May 1st, and the Scholarships will be awarded during the month of June. Awards will be made on the basis of academic ability. Conditions of eligibility: A candidate must (a) be a Newfoundland resident; (b) have achieved academic excellence; and (c) not be the recipient of any other major Scholarship. For further information and application form, please contact:  
Law Foundation of

Newfoundland  
P.O. Box 5907  
St. John's Newfoundland  
A1C 5X4

Applications must be received no later than May 1st, 1987.

## William McCallum Memorial Scholarship

The William McCallum Memorial Scholarship for the study of Law was established in 1977 in recognition of the contributions and many years of service given to Dawson College by the late William McCallum, Chairman of the Board of Governors from 1971 to 1977. This scholarship is awarded annually to a graduate of Dawson College entering, or already studying Law. The scholarship is renewable in the amount of \$400 per year, for a maximum of four years.

The William McCallum Memorial Scholarship will be awarded to students who show high probability of both responsible citizenship and academic and professional success. The basis for selecting winners is as follows: scholarship, character, leadership and community service.

Interested students should submit an application to the William McCallum Scholarship Committee, c/o The Secretary General, Dawson College, 485 McGill Street, Montreal, Quebec, H2Y 2H4, before May 1st. All official transcripts of credit other than those from Dawson College must be received before an application

Cont'd on p.4



# Congratulations Mooters!

## Jessup International Law Competition

Last weekend, with the assistance of the Faculty, I attended the Jessup Moot Competition hosted by Laval in Quebec City. I am very pleased to report that our team, made up of Gary Bell (B.C.L. II), David Morley (LL.B. II), Mark Roppel (LL.B. III), and Ann Spafford (LL.B. IV), performed extremely well. Not only did they win the round robin competition, posting the highest overall points tally, and advancing to the final round against the University of Toronto, but, with Gary and Ann, they won the final round also. In addition, Gary won the award as second best oralist in the Canadian Round.

This means that our team has won the right to represent Canada at the "world" competition in Boston, commencing on 5 April next. The Canadian Round has for some time been an elaborate affair demanding considerable work both from the competing teams and from the host Faculty of Law. This year Laval warmly welcomed 19 teams (representing 18 Faculties of Law) as well as over 50 judges. The round robin was held at the new Palais de justice in lower town and at Laval itself. The final, before a bench made up of Madame Justice Claire L'Heureux Dubé, Professors Ivan Bernier, Charles Bourne, and Daniel Turpe, and Mr. Michael Bechsler, counsel to the International Joint Commission, Ottawa, was held before a packed house at the Palais.

Professor Ivan Vlasic was one of those invited to judge in the round robin. In addition, Professor John Humphrey was invited to judge in the final round, a task he was unable to discharge. However, he had also been invited to present the banquet address, and he treated the closing proceedings of the Canadian Round to a lively account of the career of the distinguished international lawyer for whom the competition is named, Philip C. Jessup.

## R.L. Simmonds

### Administrative Law Moot

I am pleased to report that our team at the recent Administrative Law Moot had a very successful series of rounds. This team, consisting of Peter Mardakis and James Papadimitriou for the Appellants and Micheal Bantey and Normand Perreault for the Respondents, won three of their four rounds and placed first overall in the round-robin competition.

In addition, the team won third prize for their factum, and Normand Perreault was judged third best pleader overall. In the final round against U. of T. in a three-to-two decision, the team was adjudged second.

I should also like to thank Professor Yves-Marie Morissette who drafted the problem which was mooted and Francis Lamer who prepared the bench memo. These initiatives demonstrate the esteem in which the Faculty is held by the Moot organizers. Finally, I should note that next

year's Administrative Law Moot will be held here in Montreal, and hosted by McGill.

## Dean R. A. Macdonald

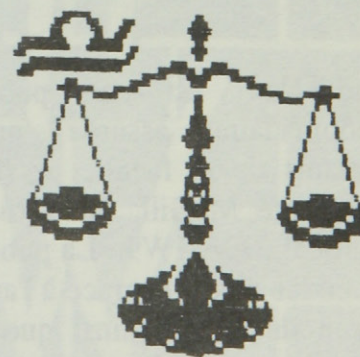
### Gale Cup Moot

L'Equipe de la Coupe Gale tient à sincèrement remercier ces personnes qui, par le temps et les bons conseils qu'elles nous ont donnés ont contribué à la victoire.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to those who gave generously of their time and effort in our preparation for the Gale Cup Moot:

Dean Macdonald, Professors Baker, Grey, Jobin, Jukier, Jutras, Klinck, Pinard, Sklar and Stevens and André Besner, Holly Cullen, Me. Davault, Marie-Hélène Di Lauro, Rod Garson, Simon Gregoire, Denis Godbout, Francis Lamer, Nis Moller, Stephen Toope and Scott Turner.

José Fecteau  
Dominique Vézina  
David Lametti  
Cheryl Goldsmith





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## Announcements Cont'd from p.2

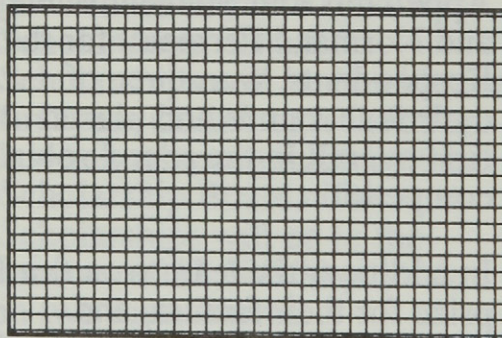
will be considered. Proof of admission to Law School must be provided by May 30.

Applications are available at the Admissions Office.

### LSA/AED

The *last* LSA/AED "General Council Meeting" will be held on Wednesday, March 25th, 1987 in Room 202 from 12:00 to 2:00 p.m. All newly-elected council members are asked to attend. Moreover, all LSA Clubs that received money from the LSA this year are asked to submit an end-of-year report. Year-end LSA committee and executive reports will also be submitted at the meeting. Everyone is welcome! This is your last chance to see democracy [sic] at work in the faculty.

Diane Sylvain,  
LSA Secretary



## Speaker's Corner

McGill International Law  
Society  
presents

### APARTHEID AND THE LAW: A REPORT FROM SOUTH AFRICA

MORRIS MANNING,  
Q.C.

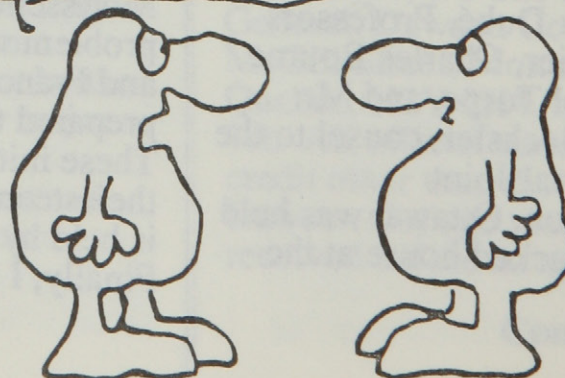
Toronto barrister and human rights lawyer, who recently led a lawyers' fact-finding mission to South Africa and

### HALTON CHEADLE

South African human rights lawyer and Visiting Fellow at Yale Law School, who has successfully challenged some of the regime's Emergency Regulations in South African courts, forced the release of a number of detainees, and participated in inquests of torture victims.

Friday March 27 at 1pm;  
watch notices for room.

ACCORDING TO DEMOGRAPHIC  
CALCULATIONS, IN 100 YEARS  
THERE WILL BE MORE LAWYERS  
THAN PEOPLE!



BY MAL



# The Right to Spew Hate

by Steve Woodman

On Wednesday, March 11th, Mr. Allan Borovoy, chief counsel for the Canadian Civil Liberties Association (the man whom Professor Irwin Cotler has called one of the "foremost Canadian exponents of American-style free speech"), spoke to a full Moot Court about the hate propaganda sections of the Criminal Code.

Mr. Borovoy was a dynamic speaker whose talk was punctuated with anecdotes, pithy quotations and the occasional aside for the benefit of his skeptical colleagues. His position was that, while it cannot be absolute in our finite world (for the incitement to violence must be punishable), free speech is the "cornerstone" and "lifeblood" of the democratic system. Free speech works best, Borovoy argued, when it creates discomfort; to use a "blunt instrument" like the criminal law to intercede in the delicate balance between "constructive tension and destructive hatred" would destroy the ability to speak freely without looking over one's shoulders.

To illustrate this contention Borovoy cited the uneven and arbitrary history of the use of the Criminal Code and testified to "shuddering" when considering what "demagogues like Maurice Duplessis" would have done if they could have availed themselves of the anti-hate laws.

According to Borovoy, there are other, more sensible methods for venting the "legitimate sense of outrage" we feel when confronted by "peripheral non-entities" like

the Ernst Zundels and James Keegstras of this world. Criminal prosecution gives them a platform, and causes us to take their position seriously, something Borovoy analogizes to debating with someone who accuses your mother of being a prostitute -- an accusation that is simply not worthy of reply. If, as Keegstra originally did, these hate propagators do have status and authority, then it is for the administrative bodies who grant that authority or the voters, to strip them of that legitimate cloak.

The point is to make racists "unhappy and uncomfortable". Rather than "chilling liberty" Borovoy advocates a strengthening of laws against discriminatory and racist deeds; we must create a climate wherein those who would

propagate their narrow-mindedness are simply "de-legitimated". Mr. Borovoy would also like to see much greater attention to events like the Holocaust in our general education "in order to strengthen elements of decency in our society". For him such events must be "pressed into our collective psyche" because if the memory of historical facts is kept alive "sensible people will not be seduced into fatuous debates".

Mr. Borovoy's speech was followed by a short reply by Mr. Harvey Yarosky, counsel to the 1965 Cohen Committee, upon whose recommendations the relevant sections of the Criminal Code were implemented. While

Cont'd on p.9





# Les droits des autochtones

par Jeanne Cadorette

La semaine du 9 mars, 1987 aura été très fertile en conférences de toutes sortes. Dans l'une des salles de la faculté on parlait de propagande haineuse envers certains peuples. Dans une autre salle, d'un peuple dont on ne parle même pas habituellement de peur de créer des polémiques autant politiques que juridiques, soit le peuple des autochtones. Le groupe les femmes et le droit ainsi que le doyen de la Faculté présentaient Madame Pegg Maho, Commissaire de la justice pour la réserve de Kahnawake. Sensibilisée aux problèmes des autochtones par ses origines et son travail dans certains organismes et au ministère des Affaires indiennes, Mme Maho occupe maintenant son poste depuis l'an dernier.

## Les jeunes Cont'd from p.1

croissance. Alors, c'est un domaine où le droit est coloré par tout un monde psychologique.

Donc, c'est un défi et les jeunes ont besoin d'avocats. En ce moment même, le Tribunal de la Jeunesse fait des démarches auprès des universités pour avoir de stagiaires. M. le juge Gobeil est venu "vendre son tribunal", un tribunal qui cherche à promouvoir, respecter et protéger les droits des enfants: "Votre matière première, ce sont des enfants, des enfants qui sont tout d'abord des personnes ayant des droits. Il faut que les jeunes aient la perception qu'on s'occupe de leurs droits car ce sont les citoyens de demain."

Même si les autochtones sont régis par la *Loi sur les indiens* qui leur impose par exemple l'élection d'un conseil de bande comme représentant légal, il semble que dans la réserve de Kahnawake un système très indépendant soit en train de faire surface. Les membres de la bande élisent le Conseil Mohawk de Kahnawake qui forme différents comités dont celui de la justice que Madame Maho dirige. Ce comité est composé de quatre sous-divisions: la Cour, le corps policier, la brigade des incendies et les agents de conservation. Tous les policiers, de même que les deux juges de paix, sont des autochtones de la bande, mais aucun avocat n'est autochtone.

Le système de justice ne peut s'occuper de tous les actes criminels comme le meurtre, le viol et le vol à main armée mais de plus en plus, la bande tente d'établir son propre système, de mettre en place ses propres règlements et de financer tout cela. Par exemple, on augmente les amendes pour certains délits punissables dans les tribunaux ordinaires. Tous les barèmes sont établis par le consentement des membres du groupe en assemblée générale et ils représentent des solutions choisies dans une approche axée sur leur culture et leurs valeurs.

L'établissement de règlements n'a pas été porté devant les tribunaux mais certains de ceux-ci envoyés au ministère des Affaires indiennes ont été retournés comme "innacceptables". Depuis ce temps, la bande fait ses règlements, les applique en attendant qu'on les remette en

question, ce que seuls des membres de la bande ont fait lorsqu'ils furent arrêtés par les policiers engagés par le Conseil de la bande. Quoique la Loi sur les Indiens leur sert comme preuve de leur reconnaissance légale, l'effet de cette loi devient de moins en moins important pour eux.

Ils essaient, selon Mme Maho, de s'occuper des mêmes problèmes que les autres citoyens (drogues, alcool au volant) mais en utilisant des méthodes qui leur sont propres.

La réalité autochtone est habituellement très mal comprise par les avocats même si la sensibilisation à cette culture a augmenté un peu. Comment défendre un client accusé de vol si on ne comprend pas sa propre notion de propriété? Le problème de la langue est lui aussi très important. A Montréal, il existe des interprètes pour presque toutes les langues mais il est toujours très difficile de trouver un interprète sachant parler l'une des langues autochtones.

Dix nations autochtones existent au Québec; elles ne s'entendent pas sur tout mais la notion de gouvernement distinct revient de plus en plus souvent dans leurs revendications. Il semble que ce "self-government", ils sont déjà en train de le mettre en place, pièce par pièce, sans attendre le bon vouloir des autorités politiques.





## Southern Africa Cont'd from p.1

government. He also lost twenty students to violence. And famine, war-induced and widespread, was so bad that even whites went hungry, a rare occurrence in Africa.

Sabotaging food supplies to induce famine is merely one tactic employed by a nervous South African government against neighbouring states. Before 1975, South Africa was surrounded by buffer states. Then came the collapse of the Portuguese colonial presence in Angola and Mozambique. And Rhodesia became Zimbabwe. These drastic changes in the regional map alarmed South African whites. South African blacks, meanwhile, heartened by the revolutions of their neighbours, challenged their own government, beginning with the 1986 Soweto uprisings. As South Africa's economy faltered badly, the final blow to the government came when the new Carter administration served notice that the United States would no longer turn a blind eye to human rights abuses.

This state of affairs led to the ascendancy of P.W. Botha, a former minister of defence who was, as president, able to forge an alliance between the military and English and Afrikaner big business. South Africa's new domestic and regional policy was to be characterized as the "total strategy", essentially, according to O'Meara, a carrot and stick approach. In other words, the South African government offered economic incentives to neighbouring regimes and to middle class blacks at home under the threat of violence abroad and repression within. Using political mechanisms backed up by force, the objective was to realign the regional map for

longer term security, and to control the flow and activity of African National Congress members immediately.

South Africa's plan was nixed when, in 1980, Zimbabwe's Mugabe encouraged nine other Southern African nations to join it in their own alliance aimed at reducing economic dependency on the white boss. The new constellation, once tied to South Africa for jobs, industrial products and transportation, reintegrated migrant workers into its own industry and agriculture and developed its own transportation networks to ocean ports in Mozambique. There were also military buildups.

By 1980, South Africa, said O'Meara, had no carrots left to give, only sticks to wield. The government plotted the assassinations of the prime ministers of Zimbabwe and Lesotho. It attacked Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. And it set up and financed resistance movements in Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Angola and Mozambique. These groups did not engage in guerilla warfare, establishing bases of popular support among the peasantry. They chose instead to wreak brutal havoc against anything and anyone associated with social welfare systems. Schools and hospitals were torched. Teachers and doctors were murdered. The destructive and bloody campaigns set back enormously

the development of South African nations, their human and economical resources already severely limited. Meanwhile, thousands of people starved, their farms, roads and railways destroyed.

Through its puppet groups, South Africa, said O'Meara, could have won the support of the peasants, who were widely disaffected with their present leaders, had they tried. But Botha was more interested in forcing weakened governments to sign non-aggression pacts. He had the support of Reagan who, for example, imposed a food-aid boycott against Mozambique until that country signed. Many others signed. Still, the agreements were meaningless where South Africa continued to export violence relentlessly. Even Reagan was forced to concede his "distress".

So the alliance of Southern African states was crippled. The combined Gross Domestic Product of the nations involved, sitting at 27 billion (U.S.), has been wiped out by the 25 billion (U.S.) in damage to their economies. Infant mortality is high, famine rampant, violence ceaseless. Mozambique, for example, said O'Meara of his old home, is scarcely even a viable political unit since faced with such problems, especially after the dubious plane crash that recently killed its leader.

Cont'd on p.9

ELLEN ORNSTEIN

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## EXECUTYPE

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# Bob Rae Set to Go

by Terry Pether

Bob Rae took the opportunity of his visit to the Law Faculty last Thursday to set straight some popular misconceptions about the New Democratic Party. The leader of the Ontario NDP told a large group of students assembled in the Moot Court that his party's vision for Canada is not one of a heavily bureaucratized and centralized socialist state. It is for what Rae calls a "democratic economy".

The problem with our capitalist economy, says Rae, is that it proceeds from the premise that democracy is only useful for organizing political life. Consequently, the capitalist carries a dim view of the rights of workers and collectivities to participate in the economy. Even existing labour laws which give workers the right to organize and negotiate collective agreements are insufficient. Workers still have no say in how and when plants will operate or how and when profits will be used. All the big decisions are the "residual rights" of managers.

Rae recognized the necessity of well-educated managers and planners to economic prosperity, but, he qualifies, only when they are behaving responsibly. Right now they are behaving irresponsibly. Instead of properly using capital to effect industrial growth, they are wasting money on mergers, acquisitions, junk bonds and the like, all with no corresponding benefit whatever to Canadian working people. Thus, the labour of this country, Rae insists, needs to have more influence over the

decisions that are made.

Currently in Ontario, there is, for example, a debate going on regarding the issue of who owns the assets that accrue from workers' deductions to pension funds. As it is, labour has no control over the investment and allocation of these funds. The NDP wants to see reforms. Rae's strategy would be to legislate changes at the provincial level. The NDP, he says, is ready to represent social forces in all regions of Canada, with special regard to regional diversities. Gone are the days of the federalist vision. So the NDP, says Rae, cannot be fairly characterized as a party in favour of an actively interventionist central state. And the party knows, Rae added, that it cannot talk creatively of a modern economy from a centralist perspective.

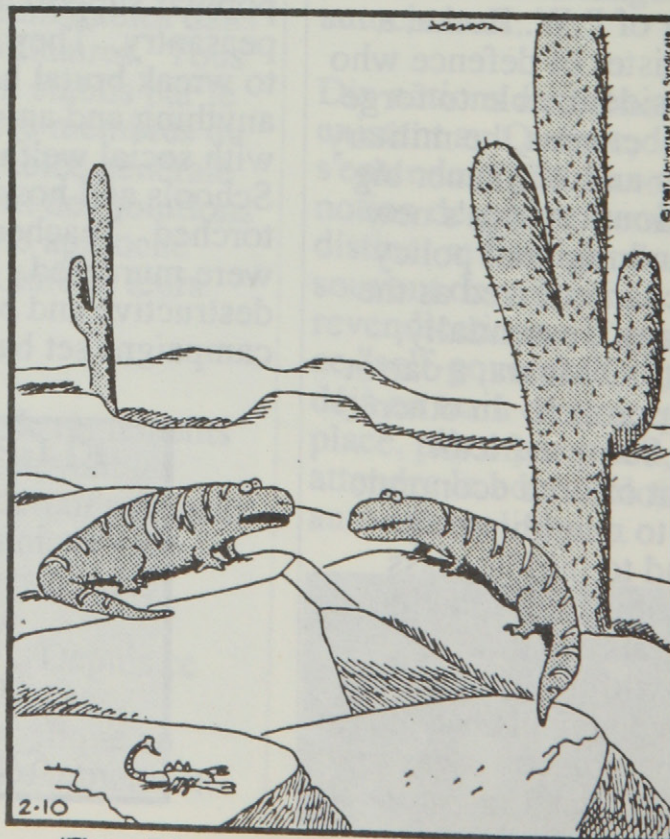
Responding to the charge that even provincial NDP governments could be

perceived as interventionist and cause flights of capital, Rae, conceding that some business would pack up and go, argued that he is not proposing any great increase in power for the provinces. Working people, not governments, would be the beneficiaries. And any such legislation to that effect, much like existing labour codes, would require self-enforcement by the parties involved. No huge bureaucracy would be necessary. Besides, with an NDP government in power, any changes would not naturally come overnight and in draconian fashion. Said Rae, "I can't go and tell people that I want to represent them, then not listen to what they say." In the meantime, dedicated social democrats such as Bob Rae continue their efforts to convince Canadians that there are new ways for them to have better lives.

Thanks for an informative and entertaining hour go to Forum National.

The Far Side

By Gary Larson



"There it is again ... a feeling that in a past life I was someone named Shirley MacLaine."



## Southern Africa Cont'd from p.7

Except for the Scandinavian countries and Canada, to some degree, the deplorable state of affairs in Southern Africa is largely ignored by the West. But, concluded O'Meara, apartheid not only affects 35 million people in South Africa, it also affects 65 million people in the Southern African region. South Africa refuses to reform. Southern Africa cannot develop. And for a daunting closing thought, O'Meara pointed out that South Africa has a nuclear capability it has threatened to use as a last resort. Southern Africa is indeed everybody's problem.

## The Right to Spew Hate Cont'd from p.5

expressing his admiration for Mr. Borovoy, whom he called "Mr. Civil Liberties in Canada", Yarosky argued that freedom of speech is only one of the bulwarks of democracy; he added that an equally important value is respect for others. It is this latter value that must be used to set the limits of freedom of speech. These are the limitations manifested in the Criminal Code which reflect our basic value that the wilful promotion of hatred is not part of legitimate free speech. It is vitally important for those who are potentially vulnerable to racism to know that our society is willing to punish those who violate limitations on free speech.

In his final rebuttal, Mr. Borovoy reiterated that the law

## For Whom the Bell Tolls?!

### To the Editor:

"Ask not for whom the bell tolls . . . ?" In the post-study week universe this question cannot be answered. The reason: the bell ain't tolling anymore! In last week's *Quid* there was an article bemoaning the recent rash of thefts in the faculty. Can it be that the ultimate act of dispossession has been perpetrated? Has someone absconded with our chime? Anyone who is endowed with even the slightest degree of auricular ability has surely noticed that the passage of time in our faculty, the unfolding of our universe as it were, has been

greeted for the past two weeks with silence. The consequences have reached *alarming* proportions. Professors who once displayed the punctuality of Swiss watches now come running into class at 15 minutes past the hour babbling excuses. Lectures have been running into extra innings to the great perturbation of the waiting hordes in the lobby of Chancellor Day.

What is the source of our discontent? In other words, what's going on in the Belfry? At great expense to the management, a commission of enquiry set about investigating the source of the sounds of silence. The commission's report has come up with two resounding theories: 1) As part of a fraternity prank our dinger is now donging in a fraternal lodging. 2) Bell ringing has been judged unconstitutional as infringing on the freedom to be late without undue harassment. Under this scenario the offending bells were removed pursuant to a court order.

Whatever the source of the silence may be, the consequences have been distasteful. (Which of course leads one to wonder what is therefore an impassioned plea to the powers that be for a return of the bell.

Let the ding dongs recommence!

Phillip Pike  
B.C.L. I

as it stands imperils as much as it protects -- hatred does not allow precise definitional guidelines. This was a point that both Professors Fish and Sklar discussed in their contributions to the debate. Professor Fish cited other vague sections of the Criminal Code, and reaffirmed their intrinsic worth, while Professor Sklar argued that the history of selective enforcement of the relevant provisions and the creation of over-wide discretionary powers on the part of officials has culminated in a cynical attitude towards the criminal law that it can ill-afford. Despite a certain amount of podium-grabbing and, in Professor Sklar's words, "ego-stroking", Mr. Borovoy's presence stimulated a lively and interesting discussion on an element of our criminal law which is surely worthy of weighty consideration.



# L.S.A. ELECTION RESULTS

Congratulations to the following on their election to the Law Students Association:

## President

David Lametti

## Treasurer

Kenneth Aboud

## Secretary

Geeta Bharadia

## V.P., Common

Bob Higgins

## V.P., Civil

Gary Bell

## V.P., University Affairs

Maria Battaglia

## Social Coordinator

Norbert Haensel

## Class President, B.C.L. II

Pierre Larouche

## Class President, LL.B. II

Jacque Weber

## Class President, B.C.L. III

Hélène Tessier

## Class President, LL.B. III

Rob Goldstein

## Class President, B.C.L./LL.B. IV

Rod Garson

## Student Rep on Faculty Council

Tom Friedland  
Neil Rabinovitch  
Teresa Scassa

## Law Senator

Shahir Guindi

And finally, thanks for voting yes to *Quid Novi* fee increase.

## ATTENTION

**THE LAST  
ISSUE OF THE  
QUID NOVI  
WILL BE  
PUBLISHED  
ON APRIL 1.  
ANY  
SUBMISSIONS  
MUST BE  
HANDLED IN AT  
THE QUID  
OFFICE BY  
THURSDAY,  
MARCH 26 BY  
2:00 P.M.**

